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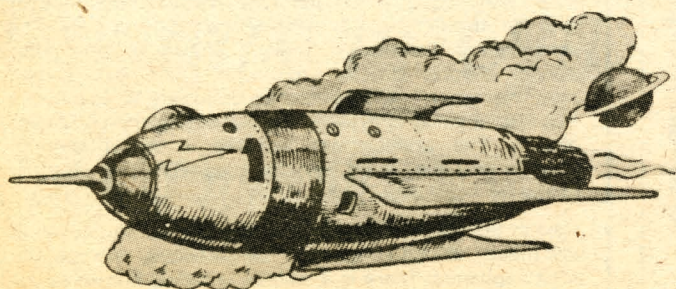


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Science: Myth tomorrow, magic yesterday

**Writer Judith Merrill dispels some popular misconceptions
about science and technology.**

Someone once told me that the science of tomorrow is by definition magic today. Several things follow from this. One of them is that it is possible for science fiction writers to predict the technology of tomorrow, based on the science today, but it is not possible for a science fiction writer or anyone else to predict the science of tomorrow. Science is a way of understanding the universe. It is not a set of rules or a set of ways of applying those rules. If we could predict the science of tomorrow, then we would already *have* the science of tomorrow.

Another thing stemming from this concept is the realization that the science of today is the myth of tomorrow, and that what we call the myths of yesterday were the science of yesterday. Myth is something that people really believe. Too often we tend to think of myth as meaning lies or fiction or easy escapes from understanding, because we use the word to apply to myths that are no longer believed. But when we talk about a myth that a certain culture holds or held, we are talking about the real belief of that culture: its real way of understanding the universe.

I like to define myth as a system or matrix of thought by which man finds his orientation in space/time. It's a sort of map or chart. A myth is composed of many icons, many symbolic values, but they have a relationship to each other. That's what's important about a myth: it's a system, a cosmology; it's a map, it's a drama. It has at least a three-dimensional matrix and probably a great deal more than that, because to be a true myth it has to resonate in areas of the subconscious which may have more dimensions than we've begun to think about yet. I think we do have a contemporary myth, which of course is hard to think of as myth because *we have it*, and the contemporary myth is the whole framework of what we call science. We have some other contemporary myths which we're beginning to recognize as myths because we are losing them. The nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century had a myth which concerned itself with progress and the importance of progress with industrialization, with growth, with conquest of the environment.

We can begin to recognize this as what we like to call, contemptuously, myth, now that we've begun to question

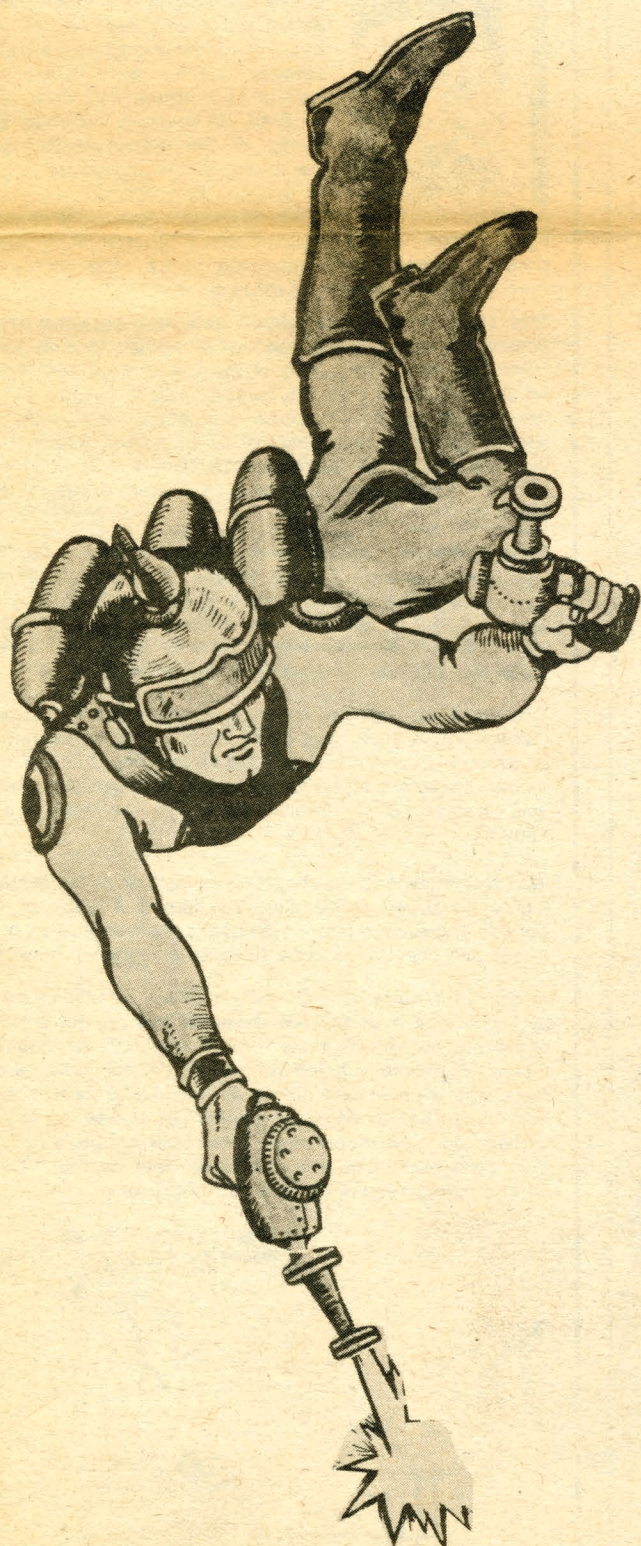
it. But thirty or forty years ago, the number of people who even slightly around the edges questioned it was very few.

Once upon a time people really believed in dragons. Dragons were not symbolic images as they are now, they were not aesthetic images or fairy tales to frighten children with, they were real creatures in people's minds. If you have enough belief in the reality of something it doesn't matter whether it has a physical reality because people's behaviour will be predicated on that belief. Dragons actually existed in a sociological and psychological sense whether or not they actually existed otherwise.

Today dragons do not exist in that sense. But how many of you have ever doubted the physical reality of the dinosaur? Have you ever seen a dinosaur? What basis have you for believing in a dinosaur? All the dating systems, all the classification systems that have ever been used have come under question recently. At the time they discovered the Piltdown man was a hoax, there was good reason to start questioning a great many other accepted discoveries. In science as in sociology, history is constantly being revised and reinterpreted. We do not have documents, we do not have evidence. What we have is presumptive evidence and interpretation. I think a dinosaur is a great thing to have around as part of my myth. But when something comes along for which a new interpretation and new presumptive evidence pops up it's going to be quite clear, if it should turn out this way, that there was a completely different way of putting those bones together. Conceptual realities change. The one we use today is mostly called science, at least in North America and increasingly throughout the rest of the world.

I have to keep repeating that I do not use the word myth in a denigrating sense. I do not believe that human beings can survive without myths. Without a map to use, without some way of knowing where we stand and how we face in space and time, we are totally incapable of surviving, psychically or physically. At any given time that myth is composed of the best understanding we have arrived at,

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collectively, of what kind of universe we are inhabiting, how it's made up, how it operates, what it's likely to do next.

And this is the particular virtue, I think, of the science myth. It has shown an enormous capacity for predicting what will happen next. We have reached a point (and we may have been at the point centuries ago) by use of the scientific method, by use of the system of analysis and experimentation, where we know just about as much about the future at any given time as we do about the past. I've already indicated that I have a great mistrust of documentation. I stand, at any given time, in the present. The present is a fleeting instant which is gone before one can examine it. But at any moment at that cross-section of the present I exist as a set of conceptions and perceptions, and part of all these include an idea of the past and an idea of the future.

There have been some real upsets in terms of scientific ideas of the past: the earth's magnetic field, Carbon-14 dating, and almost all our systems for dating and for classification are coming under review. We are not at all sure that we know what we thought we knew and we're continually in a process of revision. The new information about Stonehenge, for instance, points to a whole complete new interpretation in terms of what cultural levels or what matrices of thought might have existed in that remote past.

A distinction must be made between science and technology. We all know the distinction and we use the words casually and we continue to mix them up, even though we know the distinction. I talked about science as a conceptual system.

To my mind technology is the armament of artifacts provided by the level of comprehension of the universe at any particular time. So in many cases technology comes completely outside of what we think of as science. Language is technology. Political systems are technology. All these are humanly constructed artifacts with which we deal with each other and with the environment. Science is a way of thinking, a way of perceiving, a way of conceiving. Technology is a way of doing. Teachers who have any desire to see scientists in the next generation had better stress this distinction over and over. There has begun to be a turning against science because of the turning against the misuse of technology.

First of all there's no reason to object to technology, if we can learn how to use it. The confusion between technology and science is creating a know-nothing, anti-egghead, anti-intellect, anti-thought feeling among the most intelligent and highest potential young people around. If only it can be made clear to young people that science and myth, that is science and religion, are essentially much closer to each other than science and technology; that machines are just the method we happen to be using right now to get things done, and that if they don't like machines that doesn't mean that they have to stop investigating the world in rational terms. And if it's only possible for people who are teaching science also to accept the idea that rational terms does not necessarily mean methodological terms or analytical terms, it simply means that you follow perceptions to some conceptual conclusion, or some conceptual proposition at least.

We are overlooking what is one of the most drastic revolutions in life style and in quality of life, in terms of personal effect, that we are going to have to go through in the very near future.



Population density is rising rapidly and is going to rise a great deal more rapidly. In Canada we are extremely fortunate. There is an enormous amount of land; but don't think it won't get filled fast as other countries start overflowing. Not only population density but the problem of moving, of communicating, of learning how to live within certain areas, the using up of natural resources, the pollution areas: all of these things are pushing more and more people into smaller and smaller spaces. Some societies more than others have learned how to live with it.

Our society in North America is perhaps the least equipped to deal with this. We have a feeling that there is an innate human right to certain kinds of privacy. This is pretty funny because the first time even our society started to acquire those rights was after Elizabethan times. But we all grew up knowing that everybody has the right to a door behind which to dress and undress; that everybody has the right to a private place for sexual intercourse; that everybody has the right to complete privacy of thought, of idea, of communication by letter or mail, of financial status that no one else has the right to know.

For the largest part of human history in most parts of the world, everybody has known all these things about each other all the time. And I think that we are going to have to come to a state very quickly where we all know all these things about each other. The way to solve our problems is not in the direction of legislating privacy, when we have computer credit problems, but legislating 'publicity'. That is, make all information completely available to everybody all the time. If someone puts an error or a nasty remark in your credit information, you too can change it around. Everybody can see it all the time, everybody can change it all the time, everybody can add to it all the time. It can become once again, through the medium of electronic instruments, the simple situation of communication which initially existed between human beings, where each of us adds our bit and takes out our bit from any given encounter.

I don't think there's going to be any other way that we can do it. If it were only a matter of computers, we could find a way around it. If it were only a matter of vibes, we could find a way around it. If it were only a matter of communes or high population density, we could find a way around it. But everything is pushing in the same direction. All of us are going to have to do a radical revision in the next ten or fifteen years of our concept of privacy.

Judith Merrill is a science fiction writer and editor, with jolting thoughts on everything from Japanese subways to the obsolescence of privacy.

She will give a seminar for the Humanities of Science Students' Society on Monday, at 7:30 p.m.

adolph smith

proto-types

Was there an Atlantis?

For a long time, prehistorians have assumed that the cultural advances seen in ancient Europe came from the early civilizations in the Middle East, namely Egypt and Mesopotamia. Now recent revelations have shown that this idea may be wrong.

We all know about Stonehenge, a cluster of giant stones, which has been discovered to have been some kind of astronomical observatory. These stones were put together in a way which required use of some very complicated mathematics, especially when one considers the year, about 3,500 B.C. The ancients used complicated geometrical constructions. So naturally prehistorians thought that the knowledge must have come from the East. The prehistorians believed in what is known as the "diffusionist" theory; that is, knowledge must have spread from the eastern Mediterranean countries to Spain and Portugal, then up to France, then up to England and Scandinavia. The prehistorians believed in this theory so strongly that they used Egyptian history as sort of a calendar for many events.

Now in the last few years there has been a bombshell in this theory. Without becoming too technical, one can see what happened. There is a method of dating known as the carbon-14 radioactive method. Very briefly the method



consists of finding how much radioactive carbon is present in artifacts such as mummies, wooden objects, plants, etc. When the carbon-14 method was first used in 1949, differences between the dating of the archaeologists and the dating of the physicists began to appear. So naturally everyone assumed that the physicists were right and the archaeologists were wrong because physical scientists, until recently, were always assumed to be right whenever their opinions differed from other people's.

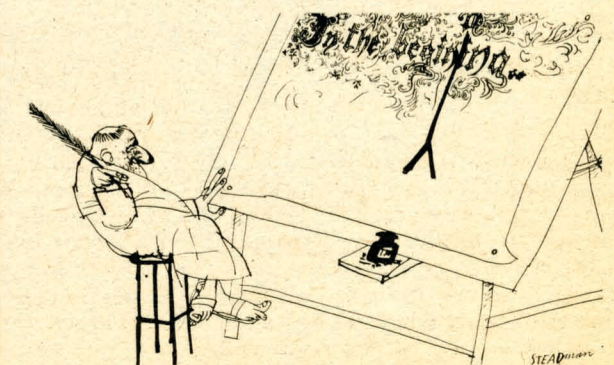
This state of affairs continued until very recently when someone measured the age of 4,000-year-old pine trees from California. The dating of the California pines showed different dates from the carbon dates in Europe. Since the two dates should agree, something was radically wrong. The error was discovered to be the assumption that the amount of radioactive carbon-14 was constant. It is now known that the carbon-14 content of the atmosphere varies.

Upon rechecking the European measurements, using the new revised standards, the trouble really began. There was a megalithic chamber built in Brittany in France at about 4,000 B.C. and this date is about a thousand years before similar architecture appears in Egypt and about 1,500 years before the building of the pyramids.

This leaves us with the question of where the knowledge came from. It must have come from the local inhabitants of Europe. But is it not difficult to imagine that our European ancestors of 4,000 B.C. knew mathematics which was discovered (or rediscovered) in the 1700's and 1800's?

Was this knowledge perhaps a remnant of an earlier but highly advanced civilization, the famed Atlantis of legends? There were many astronomical observatories built in not only western Europe but also on other continents.

In Scotland there is Callanish, a group of stones used by Stone Age man to mark seasons and predict eclipse seasons. This kind of thing is a far cry from the popular image of people running around in animal skins while there was a developed culture in the Middle East. If this information contained in the position of stones is hard to understand, how much more knowledge of these people must have been lost. It is safe to say that we can expect other startling news of our past from the prehistorians.





Language and the new culture

"Uh, you know, incredible and like that" do not,
Neil Compton suggests, communicate like they used to.

For over three centuries, purists have been lamenting the alleged deterioration of the English language. Organizations such as the *Académie Française* or *La Société du Bon Parler Français* have striven heroically to maintain the Cartesian purity and clarity which the French language achieved in the seventeenth century. I myself have always been skeptical about such attempts to liberate language from history and give it a fixed form. The motives which prompt their proponents are often as conservative politically as they are linguistically.

Of course, the very foundation of western civilization has always been the existence of a written language or languages in which it is possible to communicate with a degree of accuracy and some hope of permanence, but this is not inconsistent with the flourishing of free colloquial forms. Standard (i.e., written) English and French have changed remarkably little since the power of the printing press finally stabilized grammar and rationalized spelling around the middle of the seventeenth century. Both languages are more than strong enough to withstand and even to be enriched by the competition of such chiefly oral dialects as Lowland Scots (*Lallans*), *Brooklynese* (now almost dead), *Franglais* or that bugaboo of petty-bourgeois Quebec nationalists *joual*. (The *Parti-Pris* writers and Robert Charlebois, not to mention a host of *Radio-Canada* comedians, have demonstrated how rich and expressive this French-Canadian argot can be.)

Today, however, language seems to be facing a crisis that goes far beyond a concern for stability. George Steiner's 1961 essay "The Retreat from the World" (reprinted in *Language and Silence*, Atheneum, 1967) was one of the first attempts to diagnose the early symptoms of a much more serious disease. Steiner notes that the universe in which we now live can

no longer be adequately described or defined in mere words. For our ancestors, speech was the foundation of everything: *God* said "Let there be light," and there was light; "In the beginning was the Word..." But, today, scientists everywhere are abandoning verbal description for the abstract and universal language of mathematics. To them, words are merely imprecise and misleading tools which distort what they are intended to transmit.

At the same time, the invention of new non-verbal processes of reproduction and transmission, such as photography, photo-engraving, disk and tape recording, cinema and television, has also contributed to the retreat from the word. Not only is written or printed language no longer the only way in which an accurate record of experience can be maintained and widely disseminated, but it is now inferior to the various new mechanical means in permanence, precision and universality of comprehension.

Is it because of all this that the arts which seem to be most flourishing in the 1970's are essentially non-verbal - music, abstract painting and sculpture, and, above all, the cinema? As Steiner suggests, the hi-fi set, the record collection and the print are replacing books as the usual status symbols of intellectuals. Books used to be a kind of long-term intellectual resource capital symbolizing permanence and solidity; the paperback revolution has turned them into expendable commodities. Old fashioned eloquence is cultivated today only within institutions which are moribund such as the church, or morally suspect, such as advertising agencies or shady law firms. In universities, the lecture system is regarded with increasing disfavour, though no alternative mode of mass education has yet been worked out.

However, it is in the lifestyle of young

people that Steiner's prophetic words seem now to be most fully realized. There appears to be not merely a decline of interest in the art of language, but almost a hostility towards the very idea of eloquence. The language of the young tends to be ostentatiously limp and imprecise: continued use of the interjections "like" (where no similarity is being suggested) and "you know" (where no knowledge is being imputed) draws attention to a vagueness of reference which is clearly half-intentional. Only the rhetoric and terminology of drug-taking is both accurate and vivid (though constantly changing) - but that is another story.

The recent reorganization of CKGM-FM in Montreal as an "underground" music station provided striking evidence of what is happening to language. For anyone used to the strident hard-sell of regular top-forty commercial programming, the style of the new young announcers must have seemed almost shockingly slack and hesitant. In the affluent society, even underground stations have to pay their bills, so CKGM-FM has commercials, but the original staff went to great lengths to avoid the corrupt articulateness of their AM counterparts: "Next time you are... uh... down that way, drop in for a rap with the... uh... incredibly nice people at... uh... Discobolus, an incredible record shop with... uh... an incredible selection of records. The address is... uh... uh, 1455... I think... uh... maybe it's 1465... Windsor. Telephone number... uh... uh... sorry, but I can't lay my hands on it. Anyway... uh... it's a fantastic... incredible... place." (All this delivered in a low, slow monotone suggesting dimensions of drug-induced wisdom inaccessible to anyone over thirty.)

Of course, insincerity is no less insidious when it appears to be tongue tied. It used to be more difficult to distinguish between paid plugs and idle chatter on CKGM-FM than it is on "normal" sta-

tions. Since the early days, the volume of relatively conventional pre-recorded commercial spots has increased, and the contrast with other commercial outlets is less pronounced.

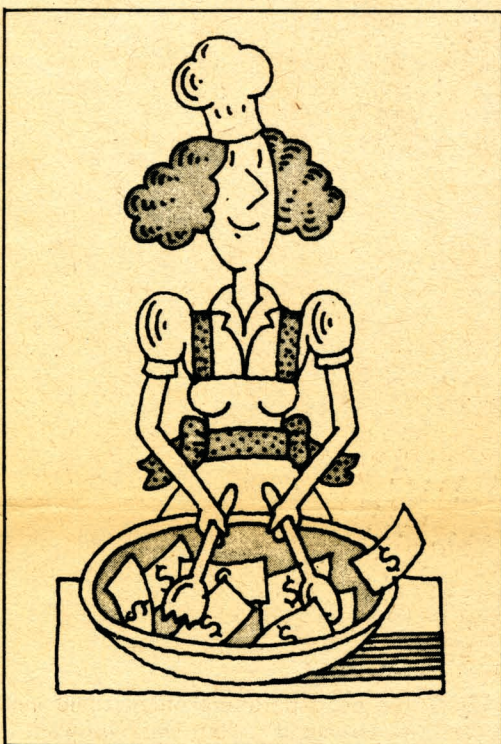
Nevertheless, the style of the station's announcers still reflects an anti-rhetorical bias. The staff have obviously been chosen for their devotion to the new youth culture of which it is the main expression. They achieve an intimacy with their audience which is very different from the spurious chumminess of commercial AM announcers.

On the other hand, their extremely casual manners and drastically limited vocabularies make them unreliable sources of information about the records they play. Sometimes they forget or don't bother to give any details at all; often, after five or six uninterrupted items, they lose track of what they have been playing. They know what they like and dislike, but are not very good at saying why. When they feel compelled to commit themselves, they prefer to do it with music rather than words. On the opening night, Will Mall (who helped to launch the new policy) chose not to make a speech but to play his own personal selection. "Then," he said, "you will have an idea of what sort of man Will Mall is."

Of course, the new popular music is essentially vocal, and its basic form is the song. What is more, the songs are often subversive or revolutionary in intent, which means that the words must count for something. How, then, can I continue to maintain that the new culture is inhospitable to verbal expression? An adequate answer to this question would take more time and space than I have to spare here, but I can sketch in the outlines.

The history of song might be written in terms of a dialectic between words and melody. Very occasionally, the two ele-

Committees on student aid



The Scholarship Committee will award all collegial and undergraduate scholarships and scholarship-bursaries. No such scholarships or scholarship-bursaries shall be awarded without the approval of the Scholarship Committee. The membership of the Committee will be as follows: one representative of each of the four Faculties appointed by the Faculty Councils for a two-year term, which may be renewed; the Financial Aid Officer as representative of the Dean of Students; a representative of the Director of Guidance. A representative of the Registrar will attend as a non-voting member. Of the four Faculty representatives, two shall be appointed initially for one year only in order to assure suitable rotation and continuity of membership. The Financial Aid Officer shall serve as Secretary. The Committee will report to University Council.

The Financial Aid Committee will award all bursaries and be responsible for supervision of the Emergency Loan Fund. The Committee will also receive regular reports from the Financial Aid Officer regarding the granting of student loans and bursaries by the Province of Quebec. The membership of the Committee shall be as follows: the Financial Aid Officer as representative of the Dean of Students; a representative of the Director of Guidance; three students (one day, one evening and one graduate) appointed by the University Council on Student Life for a one-year term, which may be renewed. The Financial Aid Officer shall serve as Secretary. The Committee will report to the University Council on Student Life.

The Graduate Awards Committee will award graduate fellowships and other awards to graduate students, apart from bursaries, as set out in Appendix I. The membership of the Committee will be as follows: one representative of each of the four Faculties appointed from and by the Faculty Graduate Studies Committees for a two-year term, which may be renewed; the Dean of Graduate Studies or his delegate; the University Research Officer (non-voting); the Financial Aid Officer (non-voting). Of the four Faculty

representatives, two shall be appointed initially for one year only in order to assure suitable rotation and continuity of membership. The Administrative Officer for Graduate Studies shall serve as Secretary (non-voting). The Committee will report to the Board of Graduate Studies which in turn reports to University Council.

Each of the committees listed above will submit annually (April - May) a proposed budget for all awards for the following academic year to the Coordinating Committee for its approval and action, and also make an annual report on its activities to the Coordinating Committee and its own governing body.

The Coordinating Committee will be responsible for the following functions: submission to the Development Officer for consideration by the Principal and transmission to the Fund Procurement Committee of the Board of Governors of a coordinated annual statement of the financial needs, apart from those provided by other sources, of the three committees listed above; allocation of the funds consequently received among the functions controlled by the three committees, subject to any restrictions placed on the use of these funds; development of overall policies affecting the three committees; settlement of any conflicts or differences among the three committees; review of annual reports submitted by the three committees. Reports of the Coordinating Committee shall be sent to both the constituent committees and their governing bodies. In the event of conflict among the governing bodies regarding a recommendation of the Coordinating Committee, the recommendation shall be forwarded by the Committee to the Principal for whatever action he deems advisable. Membership of the Committee shall consist of the Chairman and one other representative from each of the three committees listed above. The Financial Aid Officer shall serve as Secretary (non-voting).

All committees will meet according to the schedule which their members determine. However, any constituent com-

mittee may require a meeting of the Coordinating Committee to review a fund-raising approval or major policy matter.

The Treasurer and the Development Officer will receive the minutes of all meetings of the three committees and the Coordinating Committee, and will be available for consultation or attendance should a committee request it.

The Faculty representatives on the Scholarship and Graduate Awards Committees will be responsible for keeping their Faculties informed about the policies, work and decisions of the Committee, and for obtaining all the information about candidates necessary for the Committee to arrive at its decisions. They may set up sub-committees in their Faculties to assist them in this task.

Fund-raising and allocation. Fund-raising proposals from any of the three committees will be submitted to the Coordinating Committee for review before transmission to the Development Officer. No fund-raising shall be undertaken unless the project has the approval of both the Coordinating Committee and the Development Officer.

The following will be a typical schedule, using 1973 as the awarding year: April 1972: Constituent committees will submit proposals to Coordinating Committee. May 1972: Coordinating Committee will forward proposal to Development Officer. November 1972: Development Officer will report to Coordinating Committee on money likely to be available for use in academic year beginning in September 1973. February 1973: Confirmation by Development Officer of money available.

In addition, any special fund-raising proposal may be submitted at any time to the Coordinating Committee for discussion with the Development Officer.

In allocating funds the Coordinating Committee will follow a policy of not penalizing any department or other body for its successful initiative in raising funds for its special needs.

ments are wedded together in perfect unity (one thinks of Dryden-Purcell, Burns, or Schubert). More frequently, they are not equally matched: either the words are too subtle and complex to be expressed by any melody (the songs of, say, Donne and Blake), or the music suggests values which transcend the rather trivial words (Verdi's operas are the most obvious example). In the golden era of the American popular song, during the 'twenties and 'thirties, a rare perfection was achieved by limiting both tunes and lyrics to the expression of romantic common-places.

The pop song of today differs in important ways from any of its predecessors over the past three or four hundred years. (1) It is heavily influenced by Afro-American forms (an important but never until now dominant influence in U.S. music since the time of Stephen Foster) which have liberated it from western ideas about rhythm, tonality and intonation. (2) The electronic revolution has broken down the orchestral conventions previously imposed by the characteristics of old-fashioned acoustic instruments. (3) After centuries of divided labour, the roles of lyricist, composer, arranger and performer are once again being played by a single artist. Moreover, the record of what he creates is to be found not in words and notes on a page but in an electronic transcription of actual performance. Bob Dylan is the most obvious

example of this new type of artist-performer. (4) Above all, such contemporary pop minstrels as Dylan, the Beatles and the Rolling Stones are admired by their followers not merely as entertainers but as prophets - thinkers and moralists whose message transcends even the medium of music and is expressed iconically in a whole style of life.



When we turn to the words of Dylan's songs for clues to the peculiar nature of his vision, we immediately land in trouble. Without either their musical setting or the author's hauntingly mannered and nasal delivery to suggest nuances of thought and feeling, the verses look very crude and banal upon the page. The rhythms seem either clumsy or facile. So do the

rhymes. If I were to come across them in an anthology of anonymous verse, I should dismiss Dylan's songs as second-rate.

Nor is it any easier to come to grips with the implicit "philosophy" of the songs. Although Dylan appears to be a highly personal and even a confessional artist, he nevertheless ruthlessly guards the privacy out of which his oblique and enigmatic lyrics arise. This ostentatious reticence contributes to his legendary fascination, but it makes interpretation of his finest songs virtually impossible. They read like fragments of some huge lost masterpiece, full of references to people and events of which we know little or nothing.

Nevertheless, nobody (nobody under thirty, anyway) who has heard Dylan sing can fail to get the essential message. Sometimes this is capsulized in a line or phrase, such as "Don't follow leaders," "No, no, no. It ain't me babe. It ain't me you're looking for." or "Something is happening and you don't know what it is. / Do you, Mr. Jones?"

In the end, however, it is only the total experience that really communicates. If anything is abstracted, it does not come over. That is probably why I have never heard anyone sing a Dylan song better than Bob Dylan.

I can't say that I am particularly attracted to him as a human being, intensely mov-

ing though some of his songs may be. Nor, naturally, can I share his apparent dislike of old-fashioned literary culture. I happen to have read all those Scott Fitzgerald books! The ugliest side of Dylan's personality is his penchant for brow-beating its representatives, such as print journalists, in his own less than impressive colloquial idiom (See the attack on the *Time* reporter in Pennebaker's film *Don't Look Back*.) But we have seen that this is no mere personal quirk. It seems to me, in fact, that such insensitivity to language constitutes the greatest intellectual and emotional danger of our whole age.

The truth is that, whatever their shortcomings as expressions of technological process or scientific reality, the great languages of the world continue to be the only media of communication which can match inner with outer reality, and express reason and emotion in a single vision of order and significance. It is hard to imagine a highly creative culture which is not sustained by a great language lovingly cultivated by those who speak and write it. I don't know what we can do about it, but I do know that the English language does not enjoy such affectionate respect today - not even in Departments of English Language and Literature!

This article is reprinted from the recent first number of The Golden Dog, a new Canadian literary magazine. Our thanks to Michael Gnarowski, co-editor.

PART 1

Latest Job Roundup: Tips on Jobs from Plumbing to Defending Canada.

PART 2

Green today, gone tomorrow? The building boom seems to know no limits, but Green Spaces and others are working on it.

The Beginner's Survival kit

PART 1

Job possibilities : Dope

A few drug clinics will receive "limited" funds to hire students this summer. National Health and Welfare will soon invite Canada's street agencies to submit proposals demonstrating a definite need for added help. Those agencies accepted will hire their own staff.

Prospects for Montreal, however, are not good. Of the 300 student salaries for Canada, Quebec will get 60. Most of those, said George Beaudry, will go outside the city (Beaudry is the Quebec regional officer responsible for allocating provincial funds).

There are many agencies just starting in areas like Lac St. Jean, Gaspé, Baie Comeau and Val D'Or that need every cent they can get, he said; "and that's where I'm going to put most of my salaries."

In Montreal, Beaudry says the best way to find a job is to go to the agencies in person with a good idea. That idea should be well thought out, and concern a project which the agency doesn't have but the community could use. He said he has a list of the agencies and there are people in his office who are always willing to talk over ideas (1255 University St., 283-4587).

The street agencies will be required to show a definite community need. "In other words," an Ottawa department official said, "we want to make sure the students get something worthwhile, and not just a weekly pay check." The proposals should make for an improvement in existing services without overloading the agency.

He said chances are good for groups organizing clinics where none previously existed, where government money would help to show the community that such projects are of considerable value. Or, where past experience proves an increased demand on agencies during the summer months, eg. a great influx of transient youth.

"Drugs will have to be a major element of the applications", he said. Novel approaches will be considered as "high merit". But students are expected to

make certain that they know exactly what they are doing and how to administer the project. It is also important that newly created agencies don't drop out at the end of the summer.

Unlike Opportunities for Youth, direct involvement by established organizations, both administratively and financially, is an asset. He said the people who want to start new projects should have the backing of a service group or mayor's committee before applying. He advised that students apply to Op-

portunities for Youth as well as the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate (333 River Road, Vanier City, Ontario). If you don't meet one's criteria, you might meet the other's.

The department official said innovation is valuable, "but what we want is challenge for the student." He said applicants must show that their project will be properly administered. Field officers will contact those about whom they are uncertain.

Applicants must be students. The government has no citizenship requirements - the agencies will do the hiring. There are no age or academic standards; "I have had grade 10 students who were phenomenal", said George Beaudry. People planning not to return to school might apply for permanent positions with the agencies.

Beaudry finds "personality" more impressive than academic credentials. He prefers people with "talent". Salaries are \$1000 for a 3 months summer, to be divided into pay and administrative expenses as the agencies see fit. The Ottawa official said salaries last year ranged from \$50 a month with room and board to \$75 a month, and "not too many go over that".

Despite lack of funds for Montreal, Beaudry suggests that students might have some success establishing a clinic independently. He cited community service organizations like Kiwanis, Optimists, women's auxiliaries, and sometimes student unions as possible sources of funds. Or, if you get the outside funds and some established group's backing, the health department might pay salaries.

There are virtually no services in the east end, from St. Laurent all the way

continued



north and east, Beaudry said. Also, the West Island municipalities "seem to be backing projects", and Pointe Claire and Cote St. Luc are "well organized". Potential employers all?

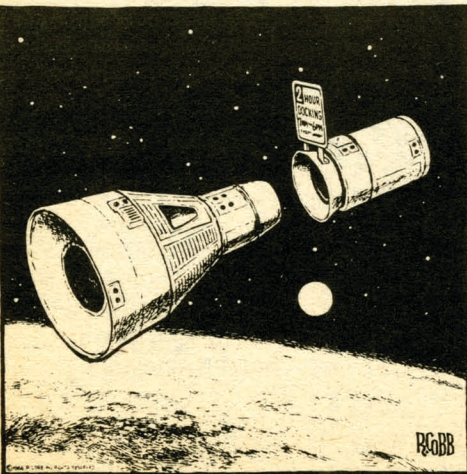
Volunteers are always welcome, Beaudry said. Go to the agency prepared to do anything. If you are good, you might be hired.

Contact Beaudry with any concrete ideas.

Possibilities : Research

National Health and Welfare will make grants available to university faculties and research agencies to support students for the summer in the study of sociological and bio-medical aspects of drug abuse and related problems.

Applications will be sent within the next two weeks to faculty and agency directors across Canada, a department spokesman said. He said he is "particularly interested in people in the



fields of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, and social workers on the sociological side, and biologists, biochemists, physiologists, psycho-pharmacologists, neuro-psychologists, and toxicologists on the bio-medical side."

Students with ideas about either basic or applied studies in marijuana, amphetamines and heroin or methods of treatment should discuss them with their professors. The latter will do the hiring.

The official said: "we are certainly receptive to (new) ideas on drug abuse problems."

Final details will be announced upon delivery of applications.

Possibilities: Jocks

Student sportsmen will again get a crack at National Health and Welfare's scholarship tournament. To qualify, you must be actively involved in any nationwide competitive game (except hockey) and enrolled at a university, community college, or high school.

A department referee said, "competitive ability is heavily weighted." On the academic score, you need only an official letter of admission to an educational program.

First prizes of \$2000 renewable grants for up to 4 years at the school of your choice will go to the top 30 contestants, by competitive standards. Grants will only be renewed if competitive standing is maintained.

Second prize wins \$1800 for university students, \$1200 for community collegiates and \$600 for high school students.

Initial cuts are made by the appropri-

ate national sports governing body (eg. Track and Field Association of Canada) and a National Selection Committee will make recommendations to team captain Munro for final approval.

Applications should be available at schools by February 10. Competition deadline is March 22. And winners should be awarded around May 1.

Possibilities: Public Service

The federal government will provide an undetermined amount of money to public service departments for hiring students. Department offices across Canada whose budgets did not permit additional staff will now be able to pay students for the summer, if they can demonstrate a need for extra help.

Applications are now available at **Sir George Manpower Centre (2020 Mackay, 879-2801)** or any CMC. Apply early. Departments should be notifying CMC's of openings throughout the summer.

Prospective jobs range from clerical and typing to truck driving and mowing park lawns. No particular skills are necessary.

All applicants for these specific jobs must be students, ie. planning to return to a university, community college or high school next fall. Non-students may apply for regular employment, permanent or temporary.

Students graduating this year were offered "career-oriented" posts with the civil service. The January 31st deadline was extended to **Friday** of this week. It may be extended again, so it may be worthwhile to try anyway.

Canadian law requires that preference be given to citizens. "Others may apply," said the Ottawa program director, "but you appreciate the chances of being referred if you're not Canadian are pretty slim."

He said jobs would be referred only if there is no suitable Canadian candidate. Landed immigrants will be given the same treatment.

Students are entitled to "dual residence". That is you may apply for jobs both in your home region and in your school region. Application for both places can be done from the Montreal CMC's, if you so indicate on the forms. However, the onus is on the student to be present for an interview at the home office if necessary. The director suggested you apply especially early for home positions. And don't buy travel tickets or stick your thumb out on the Trans-Canada until the job is confirmed.

The Treasury Board has yet to announce the exact program budget. For what it's worth, the director's only pronouncement on salaries is as follows: "The compensation would be based on the particular occupational category that the position fitted into; for instance, if it was identified as being specifically a

clerical job, which would mean that it would come into our 'admin. support' category and would be in the 'CR' occupational group, then there is a specific rate which would be applicable." One thing the director was certain about: students are paid the lowest amount in the particular occupational group.

Possibilities: Manpower

Canada Manpower has three projects this year:

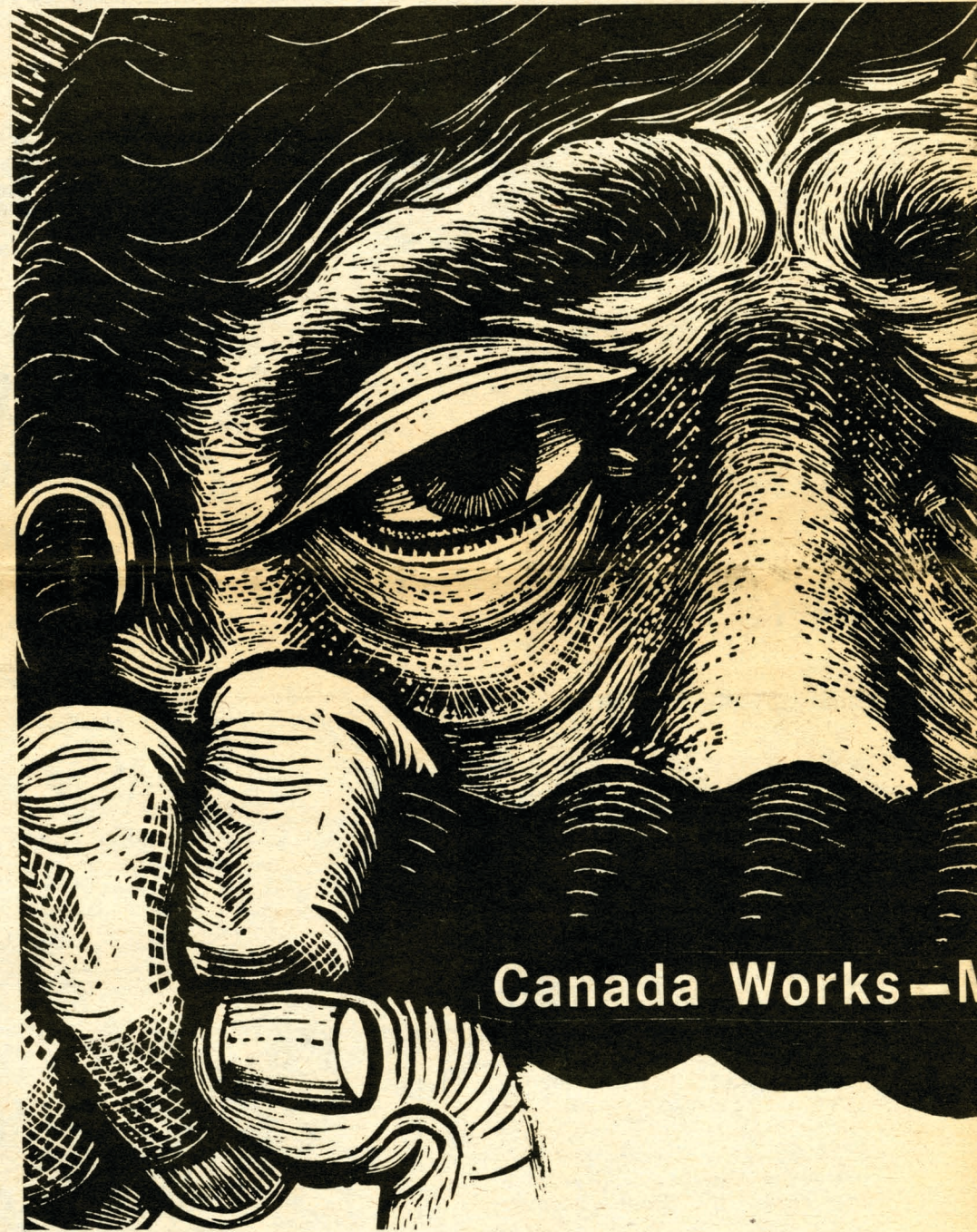
1) Interregional Student Summer Employment

Approximately \$423,000 has been allotted to find 2006 jobs with private companies in the following designated regions: Quebec, the Maritimes, Ontario, the Prairies, and British Columbia. Students may apply for work in any region except the one in which they live.

The work will range from clerical to construction. Employment will be for at least three months, and longer if the student wants. Applicants must be Canadian students, 20 years of age or over. "Preference will be shown to students who are in greatest need of money to finance their education," the official said. You may be required to show some proof of need. People not returning to school in the fall do not qualify. Women are encouraged to apply. Applications are available at CMC's now.

Salaries will be "roughly" \$100 a week regardless of academic level of financial need. Successful applicants will receive transportation, from home to place of employment, and back, and \$40 at the outset to keep their stomachs full until the first pay check.

As Manpower will not begin negotiations with companies until March, it would be too early to predict success.



Canada Works—M

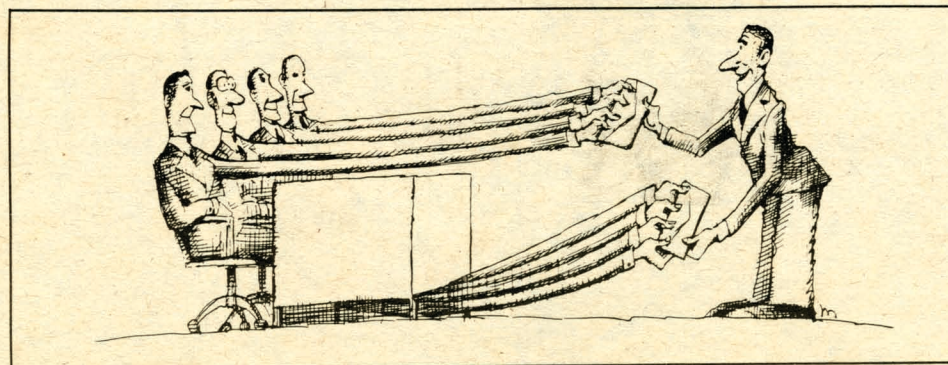
"In addition to producing work, one of the main objectives is to heighten the students' awareness of the country's people, institutions, regions and cultures," a department official said.

2) International Student Summer Exchange

Manpower has spent \$391,000 to arrange 3020 summer jobs for students in Europe. Countries so far include France, Sweden, West Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and the United Kingdom.

Applicants must be Canadian students between 18 and 25, by departure time and planning to return to a university or community college in the fall.

Students must agree to work the full period offered by the foreign employer which may be from six weeks to three months, commencing about mid-May or the beginning of June.



Low cost flight arrangements can be made with Tourbec (849-2374), at the student's expense. Arrange your departure and return in accordance with the work period and the time you wish to spend travelling abroad.

Unlike last year, Manpower will reimburse the student for travel expenses incurred from his home to the nearest possible point of departure, and back, in Canada, by the cheapest means, providing it is over \$10. This is upon condition that he can present travel vouchers and a letter from his foreign employer stating that employment commitments have been fulfilled.

Manpower acts only as an intermediary. All employment offers and conditions of work are to be negotiated by the applicant, by air mail. Any difficulties arising overseas should be immediately referred to the Canadian embassy in the host country.



Applications are now available at CMC's. Use a typewriter. "First come first served," the official said.

3) Summer Canada Manpower Centre for Students

Students will tend to their own unemployed again this summer by manning special centres throughout the city.

About 50 students will be hired in Montreal and another 14 graduates will act as supervisors responsible to regular department officials.

Salaries will range from \$400 to \$450 a month.

Applications are available at Manpower centres; apply early.

Bilingualism is not absolutely necessary, according to an official.

Work may be in agriculture, manufacturing, construction or services. Wages average about \$100 a month, in some cases with room and board (but don't count on it). You are advised that the European work week is generally longer than Canada's, sometimes 50 hours a week or more.

Host countries have varying entrance and employment requirements, such as language. Check with the appropriate consulate.

Students are expected to be in good health, although the official made no mention of doctor's certificate. Check with the health centre about vaccination requirements. Passport forms can be obtained from post offices; their processing is known to take months.

A recent photograph of yourself is mandatory. The official said he did not know what human rights legislation is in foreign countries. Representatives of host countries will have some voice acceptance of applicants.

Possibilities: Our Heritage

The Defence Department will provide cadet, militia and civilian job opportunities this summer. Details will be announced soonest.



Opportunities for Youth Correction

Last issue we said: Secretary of State recommends 10-15 people per project as a good size. Joan Irving thinks 10 is optimum.

Montreal district director, Marcel Poirier, wants this corrected; he thinks 4-15 is "ideal".

We said of the five categories, research, recreation, social service, cultural and others, "others" is what project officers will be looking for because they are different. Poirier maintains all categories are acceptable.

We said that proposals which are similar to those submitted last year would stand "a good chance" if they met the '72 requirements, ie. innovation. Poirier said they must also meet the other criteria, ie. feasibility, number of jobs, overall budget, youth involvement, and community benefit.

Poirier said unemployment insurance is not required. There is, he said, "strong possibility" that Quebec pension will be required. For more about this contact Marcel Poirier (283-5667).

Foreign visitors may apply if they have work permits, Poirier said. (Ed. Note: Post-secondary foreign students will get permits, immediately, from the immigration department at 15 Atwater St. (Alexis Nihon Plaza) if they bring their Non-immigrant Entry Certificate, a department official said. In all other cases, priority will be given to Canadians.)

PART 2

Green Thumbs

Green Spaces is an organization formed last fall to study future use of open land on the island of Montreal. One of the group's premises is that parkland is as important for the city as commercial or residential buildings. One tract of land of immediate concern to the group is the Sulpician seminary property on Sherbrooke Street, the future of which is still unclear, pending the city's consideration.

The group's three coordinators, Karen Zimmer, Ellen James and Reesa Greenberg, have been recruiting professionals from such diverse fields as town planning, architecture, history, ecology and medicine. They are doing research and preparing briefs to supply the public and all levels of government with information on which to base future decisions.

Ellen James is assistant professor of fine arts at Sir George. The following interview is transcribed from tape.

Questions

What kind of work are you doing?

At this point, most of my time is spent as a co-ordinator: trying to establish contacts with professionals and with city, provincial and federal levels of government. I'm trying to get professionals to draft briefs, do public relations work, secretarial work.

I am involved personally in a minute aspect of research: the park plans of Frederick Olmstead for the east end of Montreal. He planned Mount Royal park, but apparently there was a plan for a whole park system for the east end of the city, which of course has never been used. The plans don't seem to be available at the moment, and I'm doing some personal research to see if I can turn them up. This year, 1972, is the Olmstead sesquicentennial, and I've been in contact with some people in New York and Washington.



What special aesthetic interest do you have in the project?

I teach a course in 19th and 20th century architecture and in the class we use Montreal as a laboratory. We do it from the point of view not only of styles of buildings but also from the point of view of the environment and what has happened to Montreal in the past ten years. Montreal has gone from a relatively small town to a city with skyscrapers and a Metro and so forth. A lot of marvelous environmental things happened with Expo '67, not only the buildings but the site. The Expo '67 site has been discussed all over the world as an optimistic way in which the environment might develop. So my initial involvement was from a rather narrow point of view.

We talk a great deal in class about the quality of city life in general. I'm not a Montrealer; I grew up just outside of Philadelphia and went to school in New York and Europe, so I've had experience with cities and the kinds of things that make cities nice places to be in. Comparatively speaking, outside of San Francisco, Montreal is probably the nicest North American city to be in, for a number of reasons.

One of the reasons is the kind of open space it has, which is a relief from the monotonous city.

As I got more involved with setting up Green Spaces, I began to see more and more that there are so many aspects that people are not aware of. There's obviously the ecological one, but there's also the psychological one - what effect extremely high-density housing has on the human being. So my interest is broadening.

What has been the response from government?

I think all we can say at the moment is that we've had an encouraging response. All the people we've spoken to on all levels are concerned and are willing to discuss the matter with us.

What about public reaction?

The public response has been just incredible, as has the professional response. People have written us not only from the island of Montreal but from as far away as Rimouski in response to the advertisements.

What has been encouraging has been the involvement of citizens in not only this but in all areas. People are beginning to show concern for their surroundings. Some people don't realize that they can have an effect. People who can't offer professional services can write to Mayor Drapeau, because he does read his mail. It's an effective method of letting him know what the citizens think.

Do you still need people?

Yes! We're looking for people in the areas of urban geography, environmental economy, a psychologist and someone in physical medicine to draft briefs. They don't necessarily have to be elaborate briefs; it's the sort of thing that a person who already has the expertise can do in two weeks.

What will be done with the briefs?

We're planning to hold a conference in the spring and the briefs will provide a basis for the conference. We hope in the end to find money to collect all the information in a booklet. This sort of thing is being done increasingly by ad hoc committees and citizens' groups.

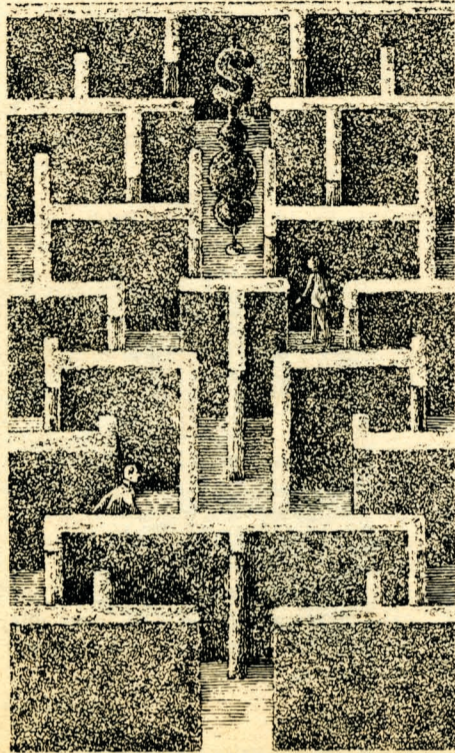
Professionals in the areas mentioned above and others interested in helping Green Spaces should contact Ellen James at 879-4145 or write Green Spaces, Box 355, 4225 St. Catherine Street West.

continued

Regional Planning

Tony Raab

It is becoming clear that the next decade will witness the final solution of the urban-rural dichotomy that has always troubled the once peasant society of Quebec. In its place a more serious rivalry may arise, whose causes and effects are in a general sense already well known, well researched and well established. It is perhaps a measure of the politicians who serve us that the causes and effects are allowed to run their own course with all three levels of government merely reacting to events. The new dichotomy which is likely to reach a high point during the late seventies will be the inter-government, inter-urban rivalry of Montreal and Quebec City. This rivalry already exists in a toned-



down form and it is surely understandable that a fairly compact region of the province which contains nearly half of the total provincial population, not to say more than half of the provincial wealth, should exercise the dominant influence on the provincial government.

In the next five to ten years many billions of dollars are destined to be pumped into the Montreal regional economy, principally into a number of large projects: St. Scholastique, the Trans-Canada Highway extensions, the Metro extensions, the MUC sewage system, the CPR Windsor Station development and so on and on. It is undeniable that this level of investment will further tip the bal-

ance of political power towards Montreal either through the provincial representatives sitting in Quebec city or through the implicit powers acquired from sheer size. What is the corollary of such a development? Undeniably again, it will be the effective, relative, demise of such minor urban centres as Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières. Sitting, one at each end of the Quebec St. Lawrence littoral, two urban giants will face each other, one bolstered by the newly created federal urban affairs department, the other by its political power and by its own suppressed fury, impotence and jealousy. Between the giants will stretch an almost deserted rural wasteland of impoverished, aging villages and small towns serving the recreational needs of an increasingly dehumanized urban population. Certainly, projected population figures for Montreal of around 6 million at the turn of the next century must assume large scale depopulation of the rest of the province: equally certainly neither immigration to Quebec nor natural increase within Quebec is capable of providing the 2½% compound rate such a projection implies.

Like the Americans whose payments deficit is somebody else's payments surplus, Montreal's recent growth has been somebody else's decline. The somebody else was usually an European immigrant but such huddled masses are no longer available (for a variety of reasons) and the greatest component of future growth must come from the continuing urbanization of the Canadian and Quebec economies. All economists will agree that in our present situation "no-growth" will create more problems than it solves. Furthermore, many economists now incline to saying the same thing about "growth", at least of the brand we have experienced in the past. And yet, in the face of the tremendous pressures building up in the Montreal region, no coherent far-ranging plan for the civilized development of the region appears to be even remotely on our horizon. No alternative yet can be discerned to the mindless continuation of what has served us so badly. Piecemeal plans for particular sub-regions abound, but without the existence of a single overall guiding plan, these plans are merely chessmen in the age old struggle for local political power. Thus, the St. Scholastique airport project has been subjected to the rigorous inspection of competent planners with inputs from all three levels of government. Yet it strains the imagination to believe that the effects of such a massive infusion of money or of such a large perturbation to the economic environment have been assessed to the depths required in order to prevent a repetition of past errors.

The true costs of urban giantism will have to be faced sooner or later. Some of the money costs are beginning to be felt by the suburbs as well as by the City of Montreal

itself, but the very lack of any effective regional plan will merely lead to the creation of more distant off-island suburbs whose tax base will eventually be coveted by the now infant MUC. The social costs of increased crime, increased environmental damage and sheer inhumanity are difficult to quantify but the strong correlation with increased urbanization is overwhelming. It is these costs which, if allowed to escalate, will eventually cause more activism and militancy than the easily visible money-costs. Yet so constrained is the thinking of our municipal politicians that the remaining charm of Montreal is being ruthlessly squandered to increase the tax base. The Sulpician property and Windsor Station are to be destroyed in favour of temporary office and apartment buildings. (Should the word temporary cause any misgivings, the imminent departure of the Laurentien Hotel at the ripe old age of less than 30 years might give cause to speculate on the permanence of the other postwar towers). It is clear in this context that the present attractiveness of Sherbrooke Street is also temporary. While the destruction of the Sulpician monastery is seriously contemplated by both developers and the City itself, it is only a matter of time before the other ecclesiastical buildings in the neighbourhood of the monastery, Van Horne House, the Museum of Fine Arts are also doomed to extinction. Similarly, on the West Island, groups of alarmed citizens are doing battle with blinkered administrations intent on destroying for the purposes of tax



Brian J. Merrett

base the last remaining large piece of potential parkland in the neighbourhood. The steady and relentless destruction of much of Montreal's physical face is beginning to accelerate under the pressures of an artificially induced land shortage.

The MUC will on one hand increasingly face greater and more resolute opposition to the ultimate absurdities of urban life exemplified by the 60-story tower to be erected on the CPR site on Dominion Square. On the other hand, it will face enormous pressure from the developers whose generally well-intentioned but misguided efforts will spread uncontrolled and unchecked through the regulations of our so-called plans.

Naturally, those whose profession it is to develop and build do not forewarn the people of their plans, and like the politicians, the people, too, merely react. However, within a decade the MUC must arm itself with the weapons to prevent the urban sprawl we have witnessed in the past twenty years. The preservation of large-scale green areas and relics of the historic past will become of increasing importance to the MUC if the city is to remain a civilized, human environment. In addition to all those actions against pollution presently contemplated, the MUC will of necessity have to provide a strong framework of land-use regulations. Currently, the MUC is only concerned with the Island of Montreal and, considering the present birth plans, it is unlikely to find time to deal with the increasingly urgent problems of regional planning. Some of the steps the MUC should take in the area of land-use include.

(a) Creation in conjunction with the provincial government of a regional planning authority with strong powers over a wide geographical area.

(b) A vastly increased land purchase program particularly off the Island of Montreal.

(c) Preservation of farm land as such by appropriate and immutable zoning laws.

(d) Creation of a green belt of substantial width, preferably not less than 50 miles, with development on a replacement basis only.

(e) Building height regulations which decrease steadily with time.

The world is everywhere rapidly urbanizing, but it may be that only Western man is truly capable of bearing the loads that an urban, industrial life impose. It is arguable whether the Indians or Africans or Chinese are culturally suited to a highly urbanized lifestyle. Indeed it may be our experience that we of the West are as unsuited: all the available evidence seems to indicate our ambivalence to the truly urban lifestyle. It is doubtful whether we can continue our economic way of life and continue to indulge in the monumental waste represented by the quasi-rural suburb of single-family dwellings.

Tony Raab works with STOP's conservation committee.

Board of Governors

The Fund Procurement Coordinating Committee reported to the Board of Governors February 10 that the 1971 phase of the Development Fund has produced \$141,359 in cash and \$28,275 in pledges. The 1972 phase will begin shortly.

The operational Services Committee reported that the Bookstore is likely to break even this year. While the question of a liquor licence for Food Services is still under study, there is little likelihood of obtaining a licence.

The Board approved the appointment of the Associate Vice-Principal - Academic Planning to University Council. It also approved student membership of University Council as four day representatives from the Faculties as well as one evening and one graduate student. After Stephen Huza had criticized the limited evening student representation, the Board decided to ask University Council to review this aspect. In the discussion, Dr. O'Brien pointed out that what

had been an ad hoc arrangement was now made a formal one.

Dr. Smola reported that inter-university discussions were taking place under the aegis of the Conference of Rectors concerning labour contracts at the various Quebec universities.

The Principal submitted for Board consideration the proposed new Policy Concerning Student Aid.

Student Services

In Memoriam

It is with deep regret that we advise the university community of the death of Mr. Alvin Norman, a 4th year Arts student at Sir George.

Guyana Information Office

The government of Guyana is establishing a regional information office in Toronto for consular, welfare and student services to nationals.

164 Eglinton Avenue East
Suite 406
Toronto, Ontario

The Japanese Students and Scholars Association of America
Students, faculty and staff from Japan are

asked to complete a short personal form available from J. Richardson, in H-405.

Britrail - Youth Pass

15 days of unlimited rail travel in Britain for \$35.00 (for persons aged 15-22). Valid for travel anywhere in England, Scotland and Wales, including trains that connect with trans-Atlantic or continental ships or airlines. Available from:

British Rail International Office
4 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario

Jobs

Office of the Treasurer - Purchasing

Purchase order typist CT. 2
(Minimum: 1 year's experience as a typist)

Secretary SC. 3
(Minimum: 1 year's secretarial experience)

For further information call the Personnel department at 879-4373.

Summer Study abroad

Here are some of the study programs offered this summer in the United Kingdom and Europe. More information about these and other programs is available through Audrey Williams 879-5852 or Joan Phillips in Guidance (H-440).

I. The University of Bath summer program

(July 3 - August 11) is a six-week program offering a wide range of courses in Communication Arts, Economics, English, Fine Arts, History, Politics and Sociology. In addition a three-week workshop is offered in either Theatre or TV. The inclusive fee for the six-weeks program is \$670 which includes tuition, full board, textbooks, four tickets for theatre or concert performances, and two excursions from London or Bath. The general courses will be given at the London School of Economics and the workshops at Bath University. Please note that "if an institution sends a group of nine students, one member of the faculty will be entitled to attend the program without charge".

II. British University Summer Schools July 3 - August 11. Tenable at four places.

Stratford-upon-Avon: Drama and Theatre in the age of Shakespeare.

Oxford University: Britain 1870-1970: Literature, History and Society.

Edinburgh University: Britain 1750-1860.

London University July 10 - August 18. The Augustans. English Literature, Art and Architecture, 1660-1780.

III. Salzburg Summer School July 2 - August 12. This program provides English-speaking students with an opportunity to learn German and to have direct contact with Austrian culture, folklore and the Austrian way of life. Cost of this program is approximately \$395 (U.S.) which covers registration, tuition, examinations, room and board, conducted tours and excursion, and two Salzburg Festival tickets.

Paraprofessionals: Bringing the ghettos equal opportunity

Frances Friedman



Teacher-aide programs are rapidly becoming an integral part of our commitment toward the new Quality Education dedicated to the needs of a post-industrial technological society.

Factors such as the increasing use of technology in education, and concern with the problems of low achievement, school dropouts, unemployed youth, juvenile delinquency, call for measures of improving school performance and more professional use of teachers' time devoted to individualizing instruction with special emphasis placed on developing a diagnostic-prescriptive type of teaching style.

Spurred by the advances in knowledge and findings resulting from the Headstart Programs of the 1960's, which were sponsored by the United States Office of Economic Opportunity and aimed at giving employment to the poor and upgrading the education of the culturally disadvantaged, the practice of using paraprofessionals in non-teaching situations has gained acceptance in many schools. It is now a matter of determining the

manner in which these services can best be deployed.

This rather broad and sweeping change in staff utilization or differentiated staffing (as it is now referred to) has wide and varied implications, not the least of which is opening career opportunities for the disadvantaged. It's a new role for indigenous citizens and thus helps the unemployment problem, which is one of the major issues in the present Canadian economy.

John Galbraith, suggests in his *Affluent Society*, that every citizen should be offered "equal opportunity to become unequal." Statistics show that in Canada today, the individual who happens to be born into poverty (and this happens to be one child in four) has less than half the chance of succeeding to post secondary school that another child of equal ability might have, who is born into a middle class or well-to-do family. The question we must pose then is, "Does poverty have to perpetuate itself, so that every disadvantaged child shall become a disadvantaged adult?"

Research evidence further indicates that most of these people become dropouts in grades nine and ten. The implication, therefore, is that an intensive program of dropout prevention should be investigated and developed at the seventh grade level, although in truth, according to Jean Piaget, these victims needed help at the pre-school level in upgrading their educational experiences so as to improve their vocabulary to a point where they could better comprehend and follow directions. Further implications are that the curriculum must deal with issues and problems more relevant to their daily life.

The most successful teacher aides in the program to upgrade the culturally disadvantaged were those recruited from the impoverished community areas. Only by consulting with the disadvantaged parents and enlisting their support can we understand the type of programs needed to insure greater success for students who fall into this category. Here the teacher aide is the translator. Because she has the same speech patterns as the ghetto children, she can reveal hidden meanings to the teacher. How else for example, is the teacher to learn that "rabbits" are timid children, "erased" means beat up, and "poor Tiny Tim" could be the teacher himself? (John Brewer, 1966). As mediator, the teacher aide explains to

the parents what the school is trying to achieve; and to the teacher, the aide can interpret how the parent feels or report to teachers observations of community problems relating to the educational programs. Such positive parental attitudes result in greater understanding and involvement instead of feelings of alienation, and this improvement in school-community relationships can re-



vitalize the learning senses of the children. Thus the indigenous teacher aides often serve to bridge the communication gap between the shy, low socio-economic parent and the middle class teacher. They can help the professional teacher to a better understanding of the value patterns which motivate the behaviour of the culturally disadvantaged as well as provide information about minority group cultures.

The concept of equal opportunity means opportunity to develop any and all abilities, even those not bound to the intellectual field. We know that important talents are lost, particularly amongst the disadvantaged who come from a limited environment and usually attend a crowded school. According to the Neusom Report

(London, 1963) "Ability" as a fixed quantum, remaining constant throughout life, is a contradiction of environmental effects, stressed by modern psychological knowledge, which points out that abilities are largely acquired. Thus we have an obligation to provide the culturally deprived a good school environment and an equal career opportunity.

Through the teacher-aide program paraprofessionals can and will advance in terms of instructional competence and professional status. For those who have been given the opportunity of attaining a higher position within the career lattice, including transfer to degree, diploma and certification programs, a new self-image has emerged. Being connected with an educational program provides ego-support, giving a sense of personal worth and dignity. Aides develop the feeling of being needed and wanted, a feeling not always supplied in the industrial assembly line. They have become a "somebody". For those who exhibit special talents and interest in education, the door has opened for them to become certified teachers. Thus the program has proved a good source of teacher recruitment.

Furthermore, if, in setting up these programs, we plan for improved education at the beginning, that is teacher aides for prekindergarten ages three to five for disadvantaged children, perhaps in 15 years time we will have children reaching the norms as we see them. The learning potential is considered more productive at age 4 than at age 5. One essential aspect of the poverty syndrome is that through lack of being exposed to expected experiences, many children from low socio-economic areas have not had the opportunity to acquire the basic skills of communication and understanding of language that are largely a pre-requisite for success in kindergarten and first grade. All later learning is influenced by this lack of basic learning. It is here that we need more and better teachers and teacher aides and is here that educational research funds should have first call if we are to help eliminate the "educational participation gap" where one third of the brightest children of the poor do not survive the final years of High School, while one-third of the lowest academic achievers of the 'well to do' manage to get into the universities.

Frances Friedman is assistant professor of Education.





\$10,000 with Hitch

The largest competition ever offered young Canadian filmmakers will be held in Montreal this September at Sir George Williams University's Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.

The conservatory will be joined by Famous Players to present the Fourth Annual Canadian Student Film Festival. The university group will organize the festival while Famous Players will put up \$10,000 in prize money and will consider giving public exposure to the winners in the form of a student film festival in its theatres across Canada.

The theatre group will discontinue its Annual Student Film Award Contest in joining with the Conservatory's festival to offer the largest Canadian competition of its kind. Commenting on the amalgamation, Famous Players president



George Destoumis said that the new arrangement would prevent overlapping and "will serve the best interest of young student filmmakers in presenting a more effective and truly Canadian student film contest."

Dr. Serge Losique, director of the Conservatory, said he was pleased that the company has chosen to support his festival. "This represents a great step in helping talented students get established in the most important art of this century," he said. Losique hopes to get Alfred Hitchcock to serve as head of the festival's jury.

The \$10,000 prize money will be divided among scenario, animation and documentary categories in 16mm, 35mm or Super 8 format. Best overall entry will receive the new Norman MacLaren Award.

Entry forms and contest details will soon be mailed to cinema schools and be made available at Famous Players theatres across Canada. Details from the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, 1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard, Montreal 107.

Better red

"For a number of years many Canadians interested in the field of color -- either from an industrial, artistic or scientific point of view -- have repeatedly indicated that a suitable Canadian organization should be formed within which Canadians could meet and discuss their color problems," goes the latest press release from the National Research Council.

So before too many get blue in the face, Dr. Gunter Wyszecki is busy coloring us Canadian. The Canadian Society for Color in Art, Industry and Science, to start up in the spring, will provide a "melting pot of interests where, for example, an artist, a psychologist, an engineer and a scientist might have the opportunity to get together and bring their respective backgrounds to bear on a color problem."

Dr. Wyszecki told *Issues & Events* a bit more about the multi-faceted field. "Industry wants better color production controls, scientists are interested in how we actually see color, artists in color harmonies; then there are the far-out ones investigating deep psychological problems with color," he said.

The NRC expert said he didn't have a favorite color. When interviewed he was sporting a blue tie, "but only because it

THE NEW YORK TIMES, JAN. 12

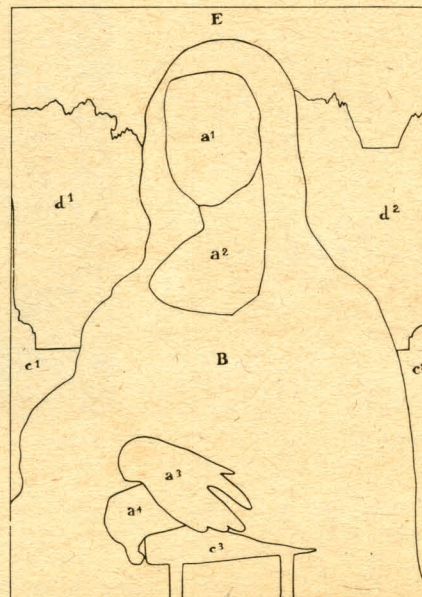
"Energy Is Eternal Delight" by Gary Snyder

NEVADA CITY, Calif. — A young woman at Sir George Williams University in Montreal asked me, "What do you fear most?" I found myself answering "that the diversity and richness of the gene pool will be destroyed —" and most people there understood what was meant.

Far out, but why did he scream when the lights went out?

happens to go with my shirt, There's harmony involved there," he said.

Those interested should write Dr. Wyszecki at the NRC, Ottawa 7.



Breadcrumbs

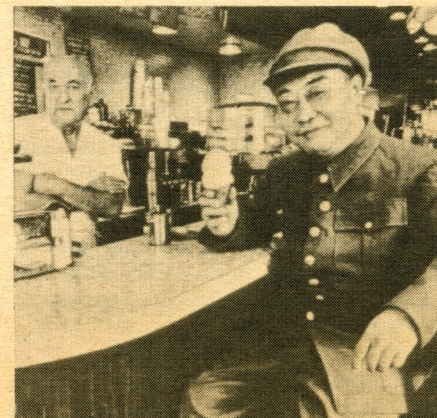
Sir George is offering undergraduate entrance scholarships based on current CEGEP academic achievement.

To be awarded on a three year basis, each is for at least \$100 per year plus part or all remaining tuition fees according to need.

Application forms are available through CEGEP guidance offices. At SGWU, applications and more information from Dave Ramsay, 879-5983.

Mending broken China

Professor George Davidovic's "Toward a Cooperative World" is to be translated



into Chinese by the National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan.

The SGWU economist's book has already been through many translations, including Persian. He teaches theory and practice of cooperation, the first such bilingual course in Canada.

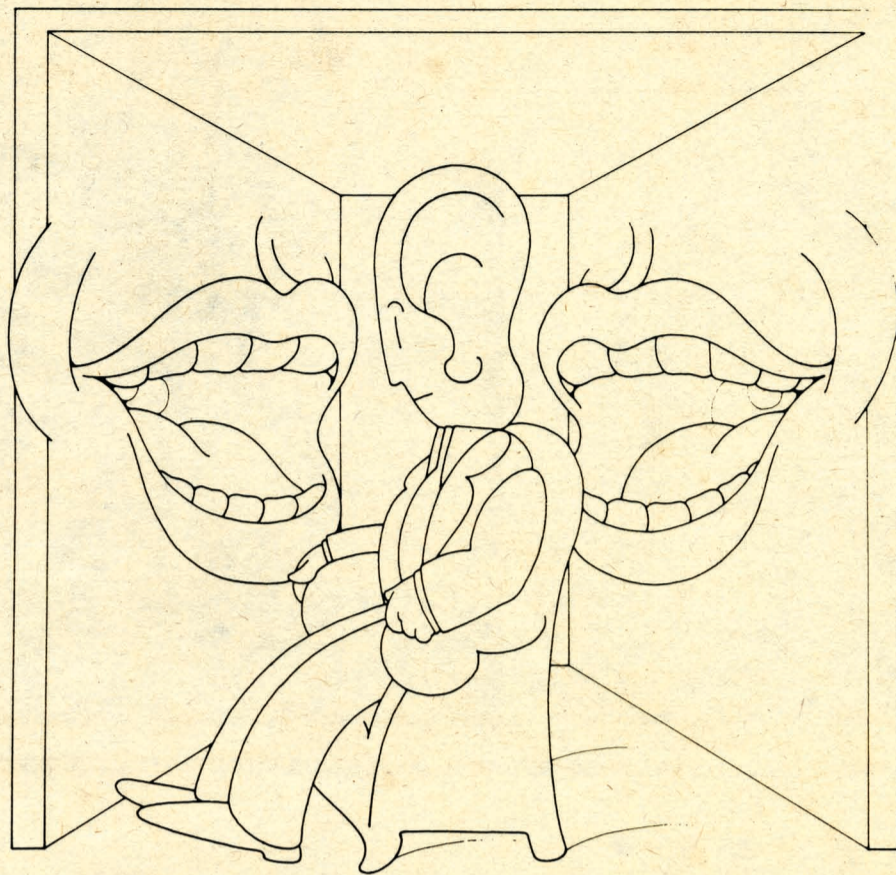
The New Anne



Princess Anne is 22 today. This special birthday portrait by her uncle, Lord Snowdon, shows a new and unfamiliar Anne — beautiful, passionate, intriguing, desirable — every inch a woman, Michael Sheldon writes.

The cultural, confessional and confusing life of Tecumseh, Ont.

John Jackson



The separate school

The problems of operating with French and English language streams in one school building create a fantastic set of conflict mechanisms.

For example, a parent has the choice of registering a child in what is called the 'bilingual' (or French) stream or the English stream each year at registration time. There are grades one to eight on both the French and English side.

On the bilingual side, French is used almost totally until grade three where English begins to be phased in. By the time a child reaches grade five or six he is working more in English than he is in French. Subjects regarded as cultural such as geography and history continue to be taught in French. French becomes almost token in the intermediate school and in high school, work is done in English.

Around 1912, a regulation introduced by the Department of Education in Ontario removed for all practical purposes Bilingual or French schools from the Ontario scene. Until the mid 1920's there was considerable conflict over education in Ontario, vis a vis French and English; and it was during that period that this new system began to evolve. Finally the regulation was repealed and the French schools came into their own again but far less than they had been prior to 1912.

If the enrolment in the French stream is over 50 percent, the principal appointed is likely to be French but if the enrolment over a period of time switches and becomes predominantly English, the principal is likely to be English. Consequently the vice principal will be of the opposite group.

Dual criteria

The usual assumption made in industry and professions is that people are hired solely on the basis of their skill. But in

this particular situation - as a means of conflict control - another dimension is added and now a person is hired on the basis of the linguistic group to which he belongs. His function is not only administering a school but representing the interests of one particular group in relation to the other.

This follows through to the department of education where the school inspector - if the school is predominantly English - will be responsible for the administration of the whole school and directly responsible for the English curriculum and the French inspector will be responsible for the French curriculum. The reverse is true if the French stream predominates.

And this extends down to the teachers who have to answer to two inspectors whereas in normal situations it would only be one inspector.

All this shows that ways have been developed to continue the conflict since both parties retain their identities. It's almost as though someone had programmed the conflict for continuation, because



in this system, the very presence of officials who are hired on the basis of linguistic group does program the conflict for continuation. If you're hired on this basis, you're obviously going to act on this basis.

Then the whole thing criss-crosses itself again with religious interests. Roman Catholics have been in conflict situations for several generations in Ontario. So if you take language and religion as two possible identities, you find situations where the English-speaking Catholic and the English-speaking Protestant are in alliance against the French speaking Catholic and in another situation, you find the English-speaking Catholic in alliance with the French-speaking Catholic against the English speaking non-Catholic.

Even in the local political system, the town is most active. The amount of people, for example, who vote in a municipal election is amazing. The year I was there, every seat in the town was contested; every seat on the separate school board was contested.

The candidate running in a municipal election thinks in terms of French and English votes and in terms of Catholic and Protestant votes.

Looking back and ahead

When I was in Tecumseh in '66, the Quiet Revolution period caused an increase in interest among the French in their own institutions and development. However, the position of the adolescent in high school at that time was to ignore the language, so that if he did not remain in the town, he would find that his first language would become English. If he remained in the town and continued his family and community ties, he would probably continue to speak French *en famille*.

What I'm curious about, with the increased intensity of the Quebec movement, is if the young ones - because youth have identified more with that movement, in combination with the whole protest move-

ment, are outdoing their parents in wanting to maintain a French identity. That certainly wasn't the case in 1966 - it was almost the reverse, in which the older generation was attempting to maintain cultural ties as the younger generation was giving them up.

When I was there, the French media - with the exception of the Ottawa paper, *Le Droit*, was pretty much nil. That paper was circulated by mail only - it wasn't on the news stands. There was, and still is a monthly, called *The Tribune* and the editor and owner was French and his father founded the paper in the '30's when it was totally French. Though the ownership has remained in the same family, I've noticed through the years a gradual increase in the use of English to the point where in 1966 it was primarily English with a few French reports. Since '66, French has disappeared altogether.

But at the same time, a CBC radio station in Toronto changed over to French. At about this time too, a storm grew over in the Windsor region demanding French television. Since 1966, then, French television and radio has come into existence in the region and it has come about in response to the Quebec movement.

Aspirations

Still, occupational mobility for the French means giving up his French identity; and one wonders in a province like Ontario what other arrangements are possible. I'm more and more inclined to agree with the separatist people in Quebec, on this point: that the notion of bilingualism across Canada is an unreal thing.

So what happens to the aspirations of a minority language group? I suppose for French communities in Ontario those aspirations have to be fairly limited and perhaps the same will happen in Quebec with the English community, the difference being that, continentally, the economy is English.

John Jackson, chairman of Sociology, spent over a year in Tecumseh, Ontario, gathering data on French-English relations. The above was transcribed from a taped conversation.



MAD DOGS DOCTOR LENNY: Frank Speiser gets into Lenny Bruce, Joe Cocker collects Mad Dogs and Englishmen, and students pull a Doctor Faustus all at your local university soon.

SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

friday 11

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10:30 a.m. in H-769.
COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting 3:30 - 5 p.m. in H-520 and 8:15 - 11 p.m. in H-635.
FRENCH DEPARTMENT: McGill's Jean Terrasse on "Le contrat social et la critique thématique" at 4 p.m. in H-820.
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "As Young As You Feel" (Harmon Jones, 1951) with Jean Peters, Marilyn Monroe, Thelma Ritter and Monty Woolley at 7 p.m.; "Don't Bother to Knock" (Roy Baker, 1952), with Richard Widmark, Marilyn Monroe and Anne Bancroft at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).
WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Conceptual Art & Other Things by Joan Rankin and Alfred Pinsky, through February 18.
GALLERY II: Graphic design students show, through tomorrow.
SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY: Seminar on Afro-American culture with John Szwed, director of the Center for Urban Ethnography, U of Pennsylvania; Christopher Lasch, history prof at Rochester; Ivor Wilks, director of the Center for African Studies, Northwestern; Dennis Forsythe, Leon Jacobs and Norman Cook, Sir George, at 3:30 p.m. in H-620.
STUDENT UNION: Folksingers Lawrence Gillman and Martin Harris 9 p.m. at Karma Coffee House, 1476 Crescent.

saturday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "We're Not Married" (Edmund Goulding, 1952), with Ginger Rogers, Fred Allen and Marilyn Monroe at 7 p.m.; "O. Henry's Full House" (1952) (French version), with Charles Laughton, Richard Widmark, Anne Baxter, Jean Peters, Jeanne Crain and Farley Granger at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.
THEATRE I: "Doctor Faustus" at 2 and 8:30 p.m. in Birks Hall, 1435 Drummond; admission 99¢, reservations 274-5165.
BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-435.
STUDENT UNION: Folksingers Lawrence Gillman and Martin Harris at Karma Coffee House, 1476 Crescent at 9 p.m.

sunday 13

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Women in Love" (Ken Russell), with Alan Bates, Oliver Reed and Glenda Jackson at 3 p.m.; "Niagara" (Henry Hathaway, 1953), with Marilyn Monroe, Joseph Cotten and Jean Peters at 7 p.m.; "Monkey Business" (Howard Hawks, 1952), with Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers, Charles Coburn and Marilyn Monroe at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

monday 14

GALLERY II: Watercolors by Molly Lamb Bobak, through February 29.
C.I.T.: "Hiroshima Mon Amour" (Alain Resnais, 1959) (in French with English subtitles), with Emmanuelle Riva and Eiji Okada at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 50¢.
HUMANITIES OF SCIENCE STUDENT SOCIETY: Judith Merrill, science fiction writer and editor (see page 1), on "How to think science fiction" at 7:30 p.m. in basement of 2010 Mackay.
ALUMNI ART GALLERY: Exhibition of sculpture and hard-edge paintings by Peter Aghajanian, through February 25 at 1476 Crescent St.
BOARD OF GRADUATE STUDIES: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Raymond Laliberté, ex-president of La Corporation des Enseignants du Québec and president of the New Democratic Party of Quebec, at 2:30 p.m. in H-435.
GERMAN DEPARTMENT: Hermann Hesse exhibition on the mezzanine through end of February.

tuesday 15

HILLEL: Pat Deehy, McGill's School of Social Work, on "Criminology and Corrections - The Canadian Atticas" at 12:30 p.m. at 2130 Bishop.

wednesday 16

HILLEL: Phil Schecter (radical rabbi bounced from his synagogue) 12:30 p.m. at 2130 Bishop.
SGWU CO-OP: Sen. Robert Stanbury, president of the Liberal Party of Canada, speaks on prospects for student employment, foreign control of the economy, and the Canadian identity crisis (phew!) at 1 p.m. in H-110.
ARTS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Frank Speiser's one-man show "The Trial of Lenny Bruce" at 1 p.m. in H-110; free tickets Feb. 14-16 on mezzanine with priority to Arts students having ID.
NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-617.

thursday 17

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "How to Marry a Millionaire" (Jean Negulesco, 1953), with Marilyn Monroe, Betty Grable and Lauren Bacall at 7 p.m.; "There's No Business Like Show Business" (Walter Lang, 1954), with Marilyn Monroe, Ethel Merman and Donald O'Connor at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).
THEATRE STUDENTS: Beckett's "Endgame" at 9 p.m.; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

friday 18

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: Joe Cocker & clan in "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" at 4 and 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.
POETRY: Maxine Gacd and Andreas Schroeder read their poems in H-651 at 9 p.m.; free.
ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.
HILLEL: Chavera lunch with profs Robert Goldenberg, Jonathan Siegel and Harvey Shulman at noon, 2130 Bishop Street.
THEATRE STUDENTS: See Thursday
CUMA: Wine & cheese - all you can drink \$1 - 8 p.m. at 2067 Bleury.

saturday 19

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Anne of a Thousand Days" with Genevieve Bujold and Richard Burton at 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.
THEATRE STUDENTS: See Thursday.
GEORGIAN HELLENIC ASSOCIATION: Dr. Oikonomides, U of Montreal, on "Byzantium and Neo-Hellenism" at 3:30 p.m. in H-635.

sunday 20

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "1984" (Michael Anderson, 1956), with Edmund O'Brien, Michael Redgrave and Donald Pleasance at 3 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.
THEATRE STUDENTS: See Thursday.

notices

ROOM & BOARD: English-speaking, needed for French students from throughout the province at Sir George July 4 - August 15 for the English Language Summer School; payment arranged, phone 879-5949.
COLLEGIAL II STUDENTS: Deadline March 1 for undergraduate studies applications mailed to Admissions Office.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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